

TRUE ROYALTY.

O, not alone in gilded halls,
Where wealth and shining courtiers roll,
And golden sunlight ever falls,
Lives there the wealth of human souls.

The king may sport his diadem,
And count his wealth by crumbling thrones;
At last, he fades as other men—
'Tis all the wealth he ever owns.

The peasant in his lowly cot,
Nor wealth, nor fame may e'er control,
Though by the glidy through forget,
His greater wealth is a royal soul.

A tired girl may hide a thorn,
A jewel chain a careless eye,
But wealth of soul in toil is rare,
Is deeded in heaven's own canopy.

Deal gently with the wandering boy,
That brings a message to your door,
Or, if he fails the crowd,
He asks a penny from your store.

Deal gently for the humble man
That sometimes cloaks the wreck of sin,
As often, 'tho' we know it not,
May hide a royal soul within.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

"A few summer boarders can be accommodated at an elegant country residence, seven miles from Allen's springs. Large airy rooms, convenient abundance of fruit, and use of horses, if desired. Terms reasonable. Address, EPHRAIM DUNN, Allen's springs."

"There," cried my younger sister, as she handed me the morning paper, and pointed triumphantly to the above advertisement. "What do you say to that? I believe we have found at last the very place for which our souls have longed."

I smiled at Hilda's enthusiasm, for this was about the fiftieth advertisement she had read that appeared to her to be "the thing."

"This looks tempting, I will admit," I said, slowly. "But you know, Hilda—
"O don't throw cold water on my spirits, please," cried my volatile sister. "I know you shall be suited, this time. There is something in the very name of Ephraim which inspires confidence, and suggests home comfort, with plenty of milk and vegetables."

"Hilda! how can you run on! It is more than likely that advertisement will turn out a snare and a delusion. Still I suppose you may as well write to Mr. Dunn," I said, thoughtfully.

"Ephraim! call him Ephraim," cried my sister. "I like the homely old name."

"Don't you mean to see the place before you—"
"No," interrupted Hilda; "I shall write to him, and if the terms are reasonable, I will at once engage one of my large, airy rooms. I can't afford to run down to Allen's springs just to make sure all is right. And O! I'm so tired of this hot, bird-banding-house."

"I don't know, but I am beginning to feel the winter weather. So when Mr. Dunn's letter came in answer to the one Hilda wrote, saying he would take us for ten dollars a week, I was overjoyed, and Hilda was beside herself."

"I had no intention but to pay the paper containing that advertisement of Ephraim's," she said, as she busied herself about our packing. "Only it seems almost too cheap. I fully expected to pay fifteen or twenty dollars."

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FASHION NOTES.

The crinoline grows smaller.
The rule log is a favorite Christmas card.

Colored stones, set with diamonds, are much worn.

There is a revival of Etruscan gold as popular jewelry.

Shoes to be fashionable must taper to a rounded point at the toes.

Serpent bracelets in silver and silver gilt are very fashionable.

Small screw ear-rings remain the favorites for very young ladies.

Necklaces, when worn at all, must be high and close around the throat.

Bangle bracelets large enough to slip over the hand are no longer in vogue.

Push buttons for plain felt hats and bonnets are manufactured in large quantities.

Enormous straw fans, ornamented with flowers are all the rage for evening wear in London.

Wide flat ruffles of old lace are much worn by those who have or can obtain the old lace.

Very long loose-wristed gloves, embroidered with beads of color, and metallic threads, are among late novelties.

The most fashionable women do not wear ear-rings with street costumes or with morning toilets either at home or abroad.

The new round-pointed evening slippers are embroidered with fine beads to match the stockings with which they are worn.

The new skirted Surah, satin, plush, and crepe de chine calottes edged with Spanish and other laces grow larger and larger.

A plain felt hat or bonnet can be converted into a stylish affair by giving it a band and border of fur or of plush to match.

Cockades on dresses are the whim of the moment in Paris. They are set at the top of sleeves, on pockets, and at the back of the neck.

Waisties suspended by chains of gold or of steel in a row around the neck are the fashionable choice. Gold watch chains that pass around the neck are abandoned, and if a short gold chain is worn, it is of the simplest kind, and is scarcely allowed to be visible.

The newest finger-rings have the stones set in a row around the finger, though the lengthwise or diagonal arrangement of two or three stones is still in favor. Three rings, quite separate, or else mounted together, are worn on the little finger, each carrying a different size of stones—a row of rubies in one, sapphires in the next, and diamonds in the third, or else pearls, turquoises, and diamonds are employed.

Feather collars are the novelty for young ladies to wear in the street. Those of dark green feathers, with a tiny bird for ornament on each shoulder, are handsome with green costumes. Others are ravens' feathers, jet black, with fringe of feathers tipped with white. Black velvet ribbons are revived for making bows for looping dresses, for ornamenting cloaks, and for putting on the corsages of light dresses to give them character.

NEW WRAPS.

Worth sends out half-long mantles as parts of elegant costumes for wedding parties, etc. These are made of moiré, plush, velvet, or of satin neatly covered with a fine lace, and are put on like applique cloth embroidery, and fastened near the new edges with a satin cord. Made of black satin, these embroidered garments are appropriate with any costume, and are not large enough to conceal a handsome dress.

They extend just below the shoulders, and are cut with one seam down the back, and a side seam beginning on the shoulders, and shaping the square sleeves below the armholes. They are worn warmly, and are trimmed with a ruche of chenille, and perhaps some of the new "satin jet," as modistes call it, jet pommeteries that have satin cords through them. A dark green watered silk of this kind, and a black velvet of the same, are the latest novelties.

They are made of small-sized Indian cashmeres of the rich qualities now for shawls, but of smaller pattern, and are made of a double or double cloth pleated to give fullness, and are of silk of different colors, made to fall over each other, without heading, are the trimmings.

The most elegant long cloaks are of broadened plush or velvet with feather or broad patterns of great size and long thick pile on satin grounds. Worth uses lace again for trimming these in smart plain cloths of this kind, and black and gold Surah. The favorite shape has the sleeves folded up from below, beginning quite far back, and the skirt is made of a double or double cloth pleated to give fullness, and are of silk of different colors, made to fall over each other, without heading, are the trimmings.

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lengthwise both in front and back, rather than to shorten the appearance of the wearer by a crosswise border of great breadth. For second cloaks are inexpensive wraps made of the English hosiery cloths in dark brown colors with red threads at intervals, or else of green cloth with mixed yellow threads. These are long, with elbow sleeves, either one or three seams behind, and slightly shirred about the neck. There are also shirred pieces on the sleeves, and the garment is fastened by silver coin buttons, with chains for loops.

EDITORS AS RULERS.

One singular feature has the ministry with which M. Gambetta has surrounded himself is that it is largely composed of journalists. In France there is no occupation which leads so easily to political preferment as journalism. This is largely due to the fact that impersonal newspaper work is unknown. The editorial articles are signed, and the readers of a paper do not look to get the (personal) opinions of a subject, but the opinion of some well-known contributor to it. The writers are thus constantly before the public, and their merit, such as it may be, is accredited to them and not the newspaper. By degrees the newspaper becomes a journal. While this is greatly to the gain of the writers in helping them in the fulfilment of their political ambitions, it is to the detriment of the newspapers.

Lost the writers gain the journal, and the journal loses the writer. But will be seriously impaired by the transfer of a favorite writer from one newspaper to another. Then, too, under such a system, there can be no consistent journalistic expression of opinion.

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THE FARM.

The successful and progressive farmer devotes his hours of enforced rest during the winter season, in considering the result of methods to be employed during the coming year in the planting and cultivating the various crops of the farm. First among the practical operations of the spring will be the matter of plowing, a subject entitled to careful consideration. Even in the application of manure, whether it should be applied in the hill, or spread broadcast, whether it should be plowed or harrowed in, much must depend upon the time and manner of plowing. Thus, in the matter of corn or potatoes, if such are to be the crops, it would undoubtedly prove advantageous to spread the manure broadcast, then plowing in. However, this practice would not demand deep plowing, since the roots of corn and potatoes run deeply into the ground, and the manure should be placed where it would yield the best results that is within reach of the roots.—*American Cultivator.*

If the accumulations of corn cobs were gathered up and thrown into the hog-pen, they would not be wasted, but reduced to manure. It has been estimated that in the corn cobs grown in this country last year were upwards of 200,000,000 pounds of potash. It is advisable in most cases, for cattle food, to grind the cobs with the corn, and thus preserve the potash therein contained. Where corn cobs are used in lighting fires at the farmhouse, the potash may be saved in the increased value of the ashes. Successful farming is commonly the result of careful attention to the smallest element of value. Hence, even the corn cobs, with their product of potash, are worthy the attention of the practical and thrifty farmer. The corn cobs and the stalks of corn, when used in his barnyard manure, in his commercial fertilizers or in his more direct purchases of potash in one form or another—renders the economical utilization of corn cobs a matter of some importance.

In the practical working of creameries the committee on that subject recommends as follows: Inasmuch as the system of gathering cream has been inaugurated in the North-west, and has already attained a magnitude of the most importance to the dairyman, and where the system is yet in its infancy, and, as a necessity, contains many imperfections, this convention, therefore, recommends the following regulations: First, that the cream gatherers should be very careful to keep their hands clean, and to use the most perfect milk, and to be satisfied with patron and manufacturer. Second, that frozen cream, or cream that is very sour or from loblacked milk, should not be used in the manufacture of cream. Third, that no great haste should not be made in skimming, ordinarily allowing it to stand twenty-four hours in winter, and in some cases longer, and that the temperature for setting be not lower than 55° Fahrenheit. Fourth, that after setting, the milk should remain undisturbed until skimmed, and that any tampering with the same should be condemned by every manufacturer and patron.—*Iron National Association.*

Mr. Garfield is to have a silk dress given to her, made of American silk, and there are other indications that we are

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MONARCHS AT EVERY ONE OF THE GREAT WORLD'S EXHIBITIONS, and the only American organ which have been found worth practically valuable improvements in their Organs, the first introduction of this instrument by them, twenty years ago, and the only one which has been improved, by WICKELINCE and ENGLAND'S CAPACITY; also popular, and at lower prices \$22, \$30, \$45, \$60 and upward. It is now ready (October, 1881), fully describing and illustrating prices, and circulars containing such information as you think of purchasing, will be sent free and post paid, on application to the following address:—
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